

***PRIAPISMUS PINI*, A NEW SPECIES OF
DISCOCEPHALINI FROM HONDURAS ON PINE
(HEMIPTERA: PENTATOMIDAE: DISCOCEPHALINAE)**

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Abstract.—A new species of pentatomid, *Priapismus pini*, is described from Honduras. Both nymphs and adults were collected on *Pinus maximinoi* H. E. Moore.

The genus *Priapismus* Distant, 1889, ranges from Ecuador to Honduras and currently contains five species (Rolston, 1984). None of the species is commonly collected, and there has been no host record for any of them until now. Several nymphal instars as well as adults of the species described here were collected under the bark of *Pinus maximinoi* H. E. Moore in Honduras. Although the trees were stressed and covered with sooty mold, the bug's role in this situation is unclear.

***Priapismus pini*, new species**

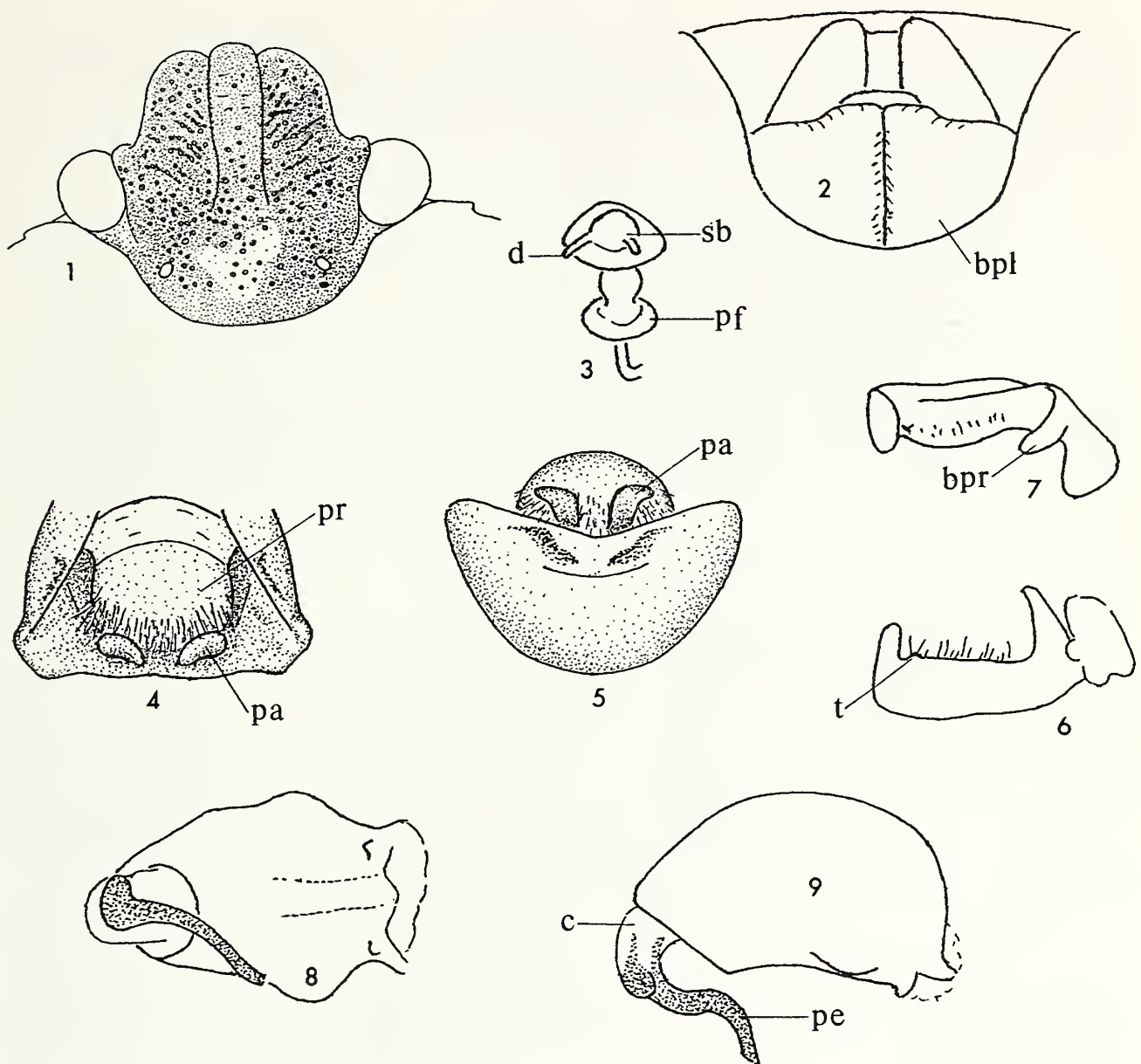
Flavescent ground color of dorsum largely obscured on head, pronotum and scutellum by black punctation and suffusion from punctures; ground color predominant on coria. Rufous flecks often present in some pale areas of dorsum, especially along R+M vein of each corium and on midline of pronotum. Venter predominantly black with small, pale markings, especially on lateral borders of abdomen.

Head densely punctate including tylus or at least postclypeal part (Fig. 1). Vertex sometimes bearing small, flavescent, irregularly shaped macule partially surrounding cluster of black punctures. Each antenna black excepting superior surface of basal segment, joints between segments, and basal or subbasal band of fifth segment pale. First two segments of rostrum flavescent, third somewhat infuscated basally, fourth darkening gradually to black apically; apex reaching to or onto fourth visible abdominal sternite.

Pronotum consistently marked with pale, mesial vitta of very irregular outline; other pale markings on pronotal disk consisting of scattered, usually small macules.

Scutellum consistently marked with pale callus adjacent to fovea in each basal angle; fovea black, punctate. Scutellar apex with three inconspicuous, pale macules, one mesial and one on each side just cephalad of mesial macule; these lateral macules may meet, forming transverse bar, or all three macules become confluent, forming Y. Additional small, pale macules usually present on scutellar disk, particularly on midline.

Each corium bearing large, black macule at distal end of R+M vein; punctation moderately strong, irregular, black, tending to form blotches on endocorium; membrane lightly fumose, its four vestigial veins darker. Connexiva moderately exposed, alternated flavescent and black with black bordering both sides of transverse sutures.



Figs. 1–9. *Priapismus pini*. 1. Head. 2. Genital plates. 3. Spermathecal bulb and pump. 4. Genital cup. 5. Pygophore, caudal view. 6. Paramere, lateral view. 7. Same, rotated ca. 90° toward viewer. 8. Phallosome, ventral view. 9. Same, right lateral view. Symbols: bpl, basal plate; bpr, basal projection; c, conjunctiva; d, diverticulum; pa, paramere; pe, penisfilum; pf, proximal flange; pr, proctiger; sb, spermathecal bulb; t, tubercle.

Venter predominately fuscous; head except bucculae sometimes extensively flavescens; posterolateral border of each metapleuron and middle of lateral margins of each abdominal sternite flavescens; a few small macules usually scattered elsewhere on venter. Legs flavescens, heavily marked with fuscous spots and macules. Abdominal venter impunctate mesially; lateral punctation becoming denser and stronger as far as spiracles, then weaker. Spiracles and surrounding area fuscous.

Measurements (mm, both sexes). Total length 6.8–7.5. Width of head 1.75–1.90, length 1.20–1.35, length to ocelli 0.95–1.05; interocular width 1.00–1.15; width across ocelli 0.80–0.90. Segments 1–5 of antennae: 0.30–0.35; 0.30–0.40; 0.55–0.70; 0.65–0.75; 1.00–1.10. Segments 1–4 of rostrum: 0.75–0.95; 1.00–1.15; 0.90–1.00; 1.10–1.15. Pronotal width 3.5–3.9, mesial length 1.6–1.8. Scutellar width at base 2.4–2.6, width at distal end of frena 1.6–1.8, length 3.1–3.5.

Genitalia. ♀. Posterior margin of basal plates sigmoid from caudoventral view, border curving abruptly dorsad from disk; mesial margin of each plate raised in narrow ridge, adjacent half of disk slightly impressed (Fig. 2). Spermathecal duct simple; sclerotized duct of spermathecal pump constricted distad of proximal flange (Fig. 3); spermathecal bulb globose, bearing three short diverticula.

♂. Proctiger largely covering genital cup, rather thickly clothed distally with moderately long hairs, widely separated by membrane from anterior margin of genital cup (Fig. 4). Only flattened, distal ends of parameres visible in cup. Pygophore noticeably impressed adjacent to anterolateral rim of genital cup; posterior pygophoral margin sinuously transverse from dorsal view, widely and shallowly emarginate from caudal view (Fig. 5). Each paramere with large, compressed, basal projection; apex flattened and bent dorsolaterad; small, setose tubercle located on shaft near apical bend (Fig. 6); shaft essentially triangular with many small hairs on dorsal surface (Fig. 7). Phallosome without appendages; penisfilum sigmoid, asymmetrically flanged where conjunctiva joins (Figs. 8, 9); conjunctiva lacking diverticula.

Types. Holotype, male labeled "Honduras: Cortes St. Cusuco Nat. Park[.] 26 I 1991[.] On *Pinus maximinoi*[.] Coll: R.S. Cameron." Deposited in National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. Paratypes: 4 males, 5 females with same labeling as holotype. Punctuation in brackets is not on labels.

Comments. This species is most like *P. costaricensis* Rolston, 1984, a species described from females. Measurements of these two species are quite similar, but their color and punctation are dissimilar. *P. pini* is the only known species of the genus that is predominantly dark in color, and the denser punctation, particularly on the head, separates it from *P. costaricensis*.

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LITERATURE CITED

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